

Rejection Front accepts peace plan for Lebanon

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (AFP). — The Palestinian "Rejection Front" today officially announced here its adherence to the peace plan for Lebanon drawn up at the Riyadh and Cairo Arab summit conference. A spokesman for the front said his group wanted the bloodshed in Lebanon to end. The decision was reached last night following a meeting in Beirut between Rejection Front leaders and the Iraqi ambassador to Lebanon.

Volume 2, Number 321

AMMAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1976 — ZUL KE'ADA 21, 1396

Price: 50 fils

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

Egypt's new three party system heralds political changes

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (R). — President Sadat's decision to allow a return to a restricted multi-party system, announced last night in a speech to the newly elected People's Assembly, could open the way for many constitutional and political changes, observers here today.

The presidential announcement followed an intensive election campaign, recognised the existence of three political groups, the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), hitherto the only legal political organisation in Egypt.

Political parties were abolished after the 1952 revolution and the monarchy.

The new parties are Egypt's Socialist Party representing the centre, the rightist Free Socialist Party and the leftist National Progressive Unionists Party.

Sadat made it clear that any advisory role by the ASU would be confined to organising their resources.

Observers noted that while the president was not opposed to the return of new parties at a late date, he did not favour this for some time.

It is expected to be a problem for the independents. During the election campaign some independents said they would be asking for a form to form political parties.

Political observers believe the ASU will remain a loose framework of a national front for some time, although changes are expected to affect relations among the offshoot parties.

Sadat did not say whether the return of new newspapers would be allowed. He said that the ASU functions would ensure no return to individual ownership of the press.

At the time the newspapers are owned by the ASU (49 per cent) and the independents (51 per cent).

Mustapha Kamel Murad, the Socialist Party leader, was quoted in the newspaper Al Gomhoriya today as saying that he had obtained approval to publish a paper for his party.

Murad, whose party won 12 per cent of the vote in the 1971 election, said the party would be organised as a party or political bloc.

Congressmen due here today lead of U.S. House team says Sadat is ready for a Middle East peace treaty

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (Agencies). — The head of a visiting United States congressional delegation today said President Sadat had told them Egypt was willing to return to the Middle East peace talks in Geneva without preconditions.

Congressman Walter Flowers said on arrival of the delegation from Cairo that Mr. Sadat wanted a peace treaty, not a non-belligerence agreement.

A 12-man delegation of the House Judiciary Committee arrived here late last night for a visit to study legal, consular and judicial matters in Israel.

Flowers said: "President Sadat said his government was ready to go to the Geneva conference with no preconditions as to return of territory and with no agenda."

He said the Egyptian leader had said if the Egyptian leader was ready for a non-belligerence pact, the Democratic congressman replied: "He was prepared for a peace treaty. He said there would be no conditions."



LET'S MOVE ON — Young Palestinian commandos evacuate St. Michael's Church in Chiyah Friday. A guard (right) remains to await Arab League peace forces. (AP wirephoto).

U.S. support for Security Council declaration on occupied territories angers Israel's Allon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (R). — Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today expressed strong displeasure at United States support for a United Nations Security Council declaration criticising Israeli policy in the occupied Arab territories.

Reporters overheard Mr. Allon informally tell the U.S. ambassador here, Mr. Malcolm Toon, he was deeply displeased and disturbed by America's attitude.

Foreign Ministry sources said Israel was preparing to issue an official statement on the U.S. action.

The Security Council yesterday expressed grave anxiety over what it called the "present serious situation" in the occupied territories and deplored the establishment of Israeli settlements there.

The foreign minister's comments came as Mr. Allon and Mr. Toon arrived for a meeting with a group of U.S. congressmen visiting Israel. Mr. Allon told Mr. Toon he was only greeting him with a "good morning" out of diplomatic courtesy.

The delegation was later holding talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defence Minister Shimon Peres and will make a quick trip to Amman for discussions with Jordanian leaders tomorrow, returning here the same evening. The congressmen will also visit the Golan Heights occupied from Syria in 1967, meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on their return.

They will meet with members of the Knesset's Committee on Law, Constitution and Justice Monday and leave for other Middle East countries Tuesday.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said earlier there was nothing new in Mr. Sadat's remarks.

Speaking to a delegation of French Jews after reports of the Egyptian president's remarks to the American congressmen were first reported here, Mr. Rabin said on Wednesday: "There is nothing new in Sadat's remarks. Israel is ready for negotiations without prior conditions if they serve the purpose of true peace."

Trade union officials said airport workers agreed to postpone their strike, which was to have begun at 1800 local time at a meeting with Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz and Labour Minister Moshe Baran following the cabinet session.

They had called a strike following delays in paying a special bonus offered by the government last month.

Mr. Baran later told Israel television the economy and society would have been seriously damaged had the airport workers strike materialised.

He said the country must stand firm against pressure groups trying to destroy the national wage policy.

Despite the aviation workers' decision some 100,000 workers are still involved in industrial disputes backing demands for pay rises to counter the nation's 35 per cent annual inflation.

The powerful Histadrut trade union federation has called for government control on prices and company profits and has protested against the government's decision last week to cut food subsidies by 20 per cent. Public transport fares are also due to go up by 20 per cent next week.

The country's 1,200 doctors, who tendered their resignations from Dec. 1, have agreed to renew negotiations for better pay and working conditions, a spokesman for the doctors' association said.

Rhodesian independence date to be set soon

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (Agencies). — Mr. Ivor Richard, Britain's chairman of the Rhodesia conference here, will most probably make a statement tomorrow or Monday on a date for the independence of the future Zimbabwe state, African nationalist sources said today.

Mr. Richard, who had a meeting with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, headed by guerrilla spokesman Robert Mugabe and veteran nationalist Mr. Joshua Nkomo, this morning, would only say that he hoped to summon a plenary session of the talks tomorrow or "in the next day or so".

African nationalist sources said the conference might then be adjourned if the date announced did not meet the Africans' demands.

In Salisbury, security forces charged today that an estimated 2,000 black guerrillas have gathered inside Rhodesia and launched a "final push" to overthrow Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-dominated government.

A spokesman said it was the third wave of guerrilla attacks this year and was timed to coincide with the Geneva conference on Rhodesia's future.

In Dar Es Salaam, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has warned that he will send troops to fight Zimbabwe "settlers" or South African forces if they attack any of the "frontline" African states.

"Tanzanian troops will be used if the independence of Mozambique, Zambia etc., is threatened, and we mean what we say," President Nyerere said in an interview by ruling party newspapers.

Israeli cabinet acts to contain snowballing labour unrest

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (R). — The Israeli cabinet was called into special session today for talks on strikes and threatened strikes by more than a quarter of the country's workers.

The latest strike threat came during the cabinet meeting from civil aviation workers. The impending closure of Ben Gurion (Lod) International Airport was only warded off at the last minute following urgent consultations.

Trade union officials said airport workers agreed to postpone their strike, which was to have begun at 1800 local time at a meeting with Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz and Labour Minister Moshe Baran following the cabinet session.

They had called a strike following delays in paying a special bonus offered by the government last month.

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Peace forces delay entry into Beirut

To await reinforcements

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (Agencies). — Several dozen people were killed or wounded by artillery fire inside the Lebanese capital today while Syrian peace-keeping forces remained on the outskirts for the second straight day. The Syrians were waiting for reinforcements from other Arab League countries sending contingents of "green helmets". The high command of the Arab League force apparently hesitated to send Syrians alone near the big Palestinian refugee camps here. The arrival of units from other countries would make the buffer force international rather than purely Syrian.

The Arab peace-keeping force has arrested 19 people in connection with the kidnapping of seven rightwing Phalangists, six of whom were later found dead, informed sources said here tonight. The seventh is missing.

The seven were kidnapped yesterday in Salima in the Metn area 36 kms northeast of Beirut.

The sources said the Arab force was investigating the case and expected to take measures against the men after consulting Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, the supreme commander of the force.

The Phalangist leader, Mr. Pierre Gemayel today called for the death penalty for all ceasefire violators. Arab League envoy Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, answering questions about the incident, said: "I imagine that the deterrent force will not be lenient at all with such subversive people."

The Phalangist radio station said Syrian General Atieb Serhan has set up a summary court to try the prisoners in the field.

Each side blamed the other for the blind shelling in the capital. Moslem-held western Beirut seemed to have been hit the hardest. In the Aychi Bakkar neighbourhood alone, nine people were killed and 67 wounded, a leftist source said.

Most of the shells were falling on western Beirut this morning, while eastern Beirut was blasted during the afternoon.

Dr. Al Kholi affirmed that the plan of the peace-keeping force was being "carried out as foreseen" and that contingents of green helmets from other Arab countries will "arrive in time".

Then he went to Damascus to speed up their arrival.

On Sunday, the green helmets will set up a buffer zone between the front lines splitting the capital, a well-informed rightwing source said. A Lebanese news agency reported that 8,300 soldiers and 250 tanks were regrouping around Beirut to go into action on Sunday.

The breakaway leftist Lebanese Arab Army (LAA) has meanwhile

welcomed the Arab peace-keeping force and said it was prepared to support President Sarkis.

It appealed to President Sarkis in a statement broadcast over Beirut Radio, the LAA, which splintered with all Lebanese to cooperate with the Lebanese army during the "national battle" (against the civil war, said it was prepared Israel) in south Lebanon.



PEACE-KEEPING DUTIES — A Syrian trooper of the Arab League peace force in Beirut offers tea to visiting leftist guerrillas during Friday prayer time in Chiyah, once the hot-bed of heaviest fighting. (AP wirephoto).

U.K. will boost imports, investment in Jordan

LONDON, Nov. 12 (JNA). — The United Kingdom has agreed to import 20,000 tons of phosphate rock from Jordan on a trial basis and to boost investment in order to take an active part in Jordan's development effort. A high-powered Jordanian delegation accompanying H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan on his present visit to the U.K. reached several favourable agreements during discussions with British officials here Friday.

The agreements emphasised the boosting of trade and investment by both sides. A high-level British commercial delegation will visit Jordan to study the country's commercial and economic potential and both sides will strive for greater cooperation through investment in joint Jordanian-British projects — in the electricity, telecommunications and chemical industries, in particular.

A series of seminars is planned for the exchange of viewpoints between private sector personnel from the two countries. Jordan will prepare a timetable for these seminars.

The U.K. will also prepare training programmes for farm workers in an effort aimed at improving the efficiency of the Jordanian agricultural sector.

The Jordanian team to the talks included the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Rajai Muasher, the Jordanian Ambassador to Bonn, Dr. Najmeddin Dajani, the President of the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Walid Asfour and the Director of the Industrial Development Bank, Mr. Ziad Ennab.

The British team was composed of the Trade Minister Edmund Dell and a number of officials from the Foreign Ministry, Treasury and the Chambers of Industry and Commerce.

French P.M. arrives in Cairo for arms talks

PARIS, Nov. 12 (R). — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre arrived in Cairo today for talks with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian leaders on new arms deals and plans to help Egypt develop its own armaments industry.

M. Barre, on his first overseas visit since becoming prime minister, was greeted on his arrival at Cairo airport by Egyptian Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem and his entire cabinet.

He will have several rounds of talks with Mr. Salem before seeing President Sadat on Monday.

M. Barre's party includes M. Jean-Laurens Delpech, ministerial delegate in charge of armaments sales, who has already made several trips to Egypt.

The French are encountering tough competition from Britain in trying to clinch a deal which would include an assembly plant for Mirage jet aircraft financed by Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing Arab states.

The French premier will discuss other economic development schemes for Egypt including an underground railway network in Cairo and a tunnel under the Suez Canal.

He will also discuss prospects for a resumption of the Arab-Israeli peace talks at Geneva and a general Middle East settlement as well as the stalled discussions between rich and poor nations in Paris known as the north-south dialogue.

M. Barre is accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rossi and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre-Christian Taittinger.

In an interview published today in the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahran, M. Barre said Franco-Egyptian military cooperation reflected France's desire to maintain balance in the Middle East.

In another interview, M. Barre told the Middle East News Agency: "If we are pushing Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories, we at the same time suggest France's practical participation and contribution in guaranteeing the borders to be agreed upon within the framework of the peace treaty."

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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Rami G. Khouri

Deputy Managing Editor:
Jenab Tutunji

Associate Editor:
Bassam Bishri

Senior Editor:
Saleem Nabbas

Board of Directors:
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Responsible Editor:
Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

Maybe yes, maybe no

The recent suggestions that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger should remain in the Carter administration as some sort of special envoy to negotiate Middle East peace agreements should be viewed with some scepticism and much suspicion. On the surface, the idea seems to be a good one. After all, the suggesters say, since Dr. Kissinger has produced so much so far, he must be given the chance to produce more. He is said to have the "trust" and "confidence" of both Arabs and Israelis, and as such would be hard to replace as a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict. At closer examination, however, these things appear less important, and the suggestion less intelligent. Dr. Kissinger pulled off his negotiating spectacles in the wake of the 1973 war. He was drawn into the negotiating process by the speed and severity of events in the area, and he did not just fly in one clear fall morning on his own initiative to solve everybody's problems. Moreover, it is meaningless to assess the accomplishments of Dr. Kissinger either from the Israeli or the Arab perspective. He works for neither. He is the Secretary of State of the United States, and though he may at times appear to be working to help others, he is always working to maintain the interests of his own nation. Thus it is more reasonable to assess the Kissinger years in terms of how he has helped or hurt his own country, and when people start suggesting that Dr. Kissinger should keep playing a role in the Middle East, the suggestion has to be read as meaning that what Dr. Kissinger is doing in the Middle East is good for the United States. Whether or not it is good for the Arabs and the Israelis is, by necessity, secondary.

On this score, Dr. Kissinger has done his country both well and ill. He has maintained generally good ties with most of the Arabs, and has succeeded in warding off another oil embargo. He has hooked up nicely with Egypt, and has not given the Israelis reason to throw him out. The growth of two-way U.S. trade with the Arab World has been spectacular.

What Dr. Kissinger has done is personalise the conduct of foreign policy more than this has normally been done in the past, and thus people say he is "trusted" by both the Arabs and the Israelis. But the foreign policy of the United States is determined by the long-term national interests of the United States, and this is what will guide any American secretary of state who looks closely at his nation's Middle East policies. What Dr. Kissinger has done so adroitly is to quickly step into the Middle East in a manner that has given the United States a larger role to play in the affairs of both the Arabs and the Israelis. He has not solved the Arab-Israeli conflict, but has simply frozen it, and in the process has nurtured the precedent-setting disengagement agreements and interim accords. These are small steps of real importance on a psychological level in the short run. But they're no more than that.

It would be dangerous and counter-productive to further personalise the negotiating process between Arab and Israeli. The imperatives and prospects of Middle East peace transcend any individual. Peace will come when the just demands of all sides are appreciated and met, and this is something that Dr. Kissinger has sometimes helped, sometimes hindered. He could possibly do more to prod the negotiating process along, but so could many other people of wisdom, courage and good intentions, Americans or otherwise.

Honest journalism?

We invite our readers to read the story we have published on page four today, "OECD economists produce gloomy forecasts about economic recovery," with a critical eye. We have published the story exactly as it was received over the wires from Reuters news agency.

The story, we believe, is a good example of what the developing nations have rightly criticised as the biased delivery of "news" by the large international news agencies.

Is this a legitimate "hard news" story, or is it the subtle -- or not so subtle -- way in which the people of the Western industrial nations are trying to portray the OPEC nations as the destroyers of industrial civilisation?

We let you decide for yourselves. Is this good, honest journalism?



Catholic bishops end four-day meet

AMMAN (JNA). — The conference of Middle East Roman Catholic Bishops ended here Friday four days of meetings during which the conferees discussed a number of religious problems including promotion of the World Ecumenical Movement and Christian-Islamic rapprochement.

The conference, which started its meetings Nov. 8, was presided over by the Roman Catholic Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor James Joseph Belettriti, and was attended by 12 bishops representing the parishes of Jordan, Syria, Egypt, the Gulf states, Kuwait, and Lebanon, in addition to a representative from Cyprus.

National Notes

● AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Education, Mr. Zouqan Al Hindawi, returned here Thursday evening from Nairobi where he headed the Jordanian delegation to the 19th UNESCO general conference which had opened there Oct. 26.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information and President of the Executive Bureau of Occupied Territories Affairs, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, received Friday morning a member of the board of administration of U.K.'s St. John Foundation, a charity organisation, and discussed with him the financial position of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital which is run by the foundation.

Joint aviation team returns from USA

AMMAN (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian aviation delegation Thursday evening returned here from Washington where it had held talks with aviation officials to operate joint Jordanian-Syrian regular flights to New York.

A memorandum of intent was signed during the meetings and called for the resumption of the talks in Washington at the end of the month in order to finalise the aviation agreement.

The Jordanian-Syrian delegation was led by Jordan's Ambassador to the U.S. Mr. Abdullah Salah, and included aviation officials from both Jordan and Syria.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

His Majesty King Hussein's dialogue with the American senatorial delegation in Amman Thursday was followed up by comments from Al Dustour and Al Sha'b.

Al Dustour says His Majesty King Hussein was frank and clear on the Arab attitude when he answered a series of questions put to him by the American senators.

The Arabs, the King explained, stand for just peace in the Middle East, based on the principle calling for the implementation of United Nations resolutions, the restoration of the Palestinian rights and the withdrawal of Israel to the 1967 boundaries.

The paper adds that H.M. the King further stated that it is time for an approach to a comprehensive solution. He pointed out that it is not important that discussion concentrates, on the priorities of a solution, but what is important is to define things that would lead to a solution.

Al Dustour says that U.S. congressmen know very well their responsibility towards peace in this part of the world. They have only to shoulder it in a way that will expedite the return of peace and "build up with the Arabs bridges of confidence which will reinforce the two sides' cooperation for the well-being, prosperity and security of the area and the world at large."

Al Sha'b says that King Hussein had to "cross the t's and dot the i's for the American congressmen regarding the Middle East issue and the need for a wise and just outlook which can draw out a real framework for peace in the area." The King has made it clear that Israel's intransigence and continued rejection of U.N. resolutions were the stumbling blocks to peace. This makes Israel's claims for love of peace fake and spurious, because these claims are absolutely incompatible with its continued "planting of the occupied West Bank with Jewish settlements and of its advance declarations of its unwillingness to pull out from the Golan Heights."

"King Hussein has emphasised the role which the U.S. can play in shifting the Middle East crisis towards the road of a real and durable peace," Al Sha'b concludes.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	545.0	551.0
Swiss franc	136.8	137.2
German mark	138.2	138.6
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.6	83.2
Lebanese pound	119.0	121.0
Saudi riyal	95.7	96.0
Iraqi dinar	960.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1165.0	1170.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.7	85.0
Libyan dinar	720.0	730.0
Egyptian pound	472.0	480.0

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ANOTHER VIEWPOINT...

The importance of being critical

A controversy has been raging at the UNESCO general conference over the control of the flow of information, and in particular that concerning Third World countries and the attitudes to international problems.

The Soviet Union has proposed that, in order to "decolonise" news, the bulk of which pours in from the West, governments should have the right to "correct" items in order to avoid "falsification". The United States replied that this would lead to far-reaching "moral censorship".

This issue raises several valid points: The world's news resources are dominated by the Western world; falsification does take place, as is particularly evident in the bias towards Israel; and "moral censorship" does take place in countries where the government has a certain amount of control over these resources.

Both major powers in the world arena undoubtedly have valid points. The question then arises of how to convey the Third World point of view without the Third World distorting its own image through forms of "moral censorship".

The obvious answer seems to be to set up a Third World news agency. This could go far beyond the recent rather timid move to pool news resources. Such a move could put into existence a non-governmental body capable of becoming a formidable rival of the Western agencies.

This would imply the establishment of an agency making a serious effort not only to present its views before the hearing ears of the West, but also to probe its own conscience — its own weaknesses — in order to ensure the elimination of injustice and corruption in the "home base".

If such an agency was directed solely towards attacks on the West, however justifiable they may be, without making equal efforts to state the truth in the Third World, it would soon lose credibility, and the deaf in the West would become even deaf to the cry of the weak.

A strong journalistic tradition would have to develop, one capable of opening doors at present unopenable; one capable of facing a government, wielding the stick of truth.

In Jordan, for example, little is heard about inflation, the local press, whereas in the West some journalists would quickly raise the banner in the fight against this enemy that hits the poor more than the rich.

Little is heard about the huge gulf that separates the rich and the poor. Take a visit to Shmeisani, and then Al Wahd to see the difference. But journalists don't say much about this.

It is the responsibility of the journalist to investigate such issues, to describe the truth, even if at times it is not at all pleasant.

Unfortunately, too often in Third World countries, such shameful injustices are totally ignored. It is high time, if the Third World wants a reasonable credibility rating, that such problems are openly discussed. And what better vehicle for doing this than a Third World news agency.

This would require governments to come out from behind their locked doors to face the light of day. For if a government is not prepared to face criticism, such a journalistically upright news agency cannot effectively function.

What can a journalist do if he goes to a ministry to collect information, and finds the door slammed in his face, because some official is scared of facing criticism, or is scared of taking the responsibility of giving such information because he is trapped in a bureaucratic machine.

Progress in eliminating injustice and corruption, which is just as important in the developmental process as raising GNP, can only be effectively made when information is free available, and when this information can be freely commented upon.

This is the crux of the debate — the free flow of information. The Third World countries have some very legitimate points of view to present to the world, but if they can only communicate their own viewpoint on the international order then they are quite plainly indulging in a propaganda exercise, replacing Western demagoguery in the information field with the own brand of demagoguery.

A Third World news agency could plummet headlong into such a trap. But if it could try to be as daringly critical as some Western agencies, it could become a high positive element in the developmental process, which is common to all Third World countries.

— Cliff Bale

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U.S. adds punch to air force in Europe to counter Soviet MIG-23 threat

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — In stepping up the capability of its jet fighter force in Europe by about a third, the U.S. is seen to be carrying out a long-expected shift in strength from Southeast Asia to Europe.

The move was announced by the Pentagon as an effort to offset military improvements made by Warsaw Pact nations.

But the Defence Department action, announced here recently, has distressed members of the arms control community. Officials expressed the belief that this across-the-board increase in U.S. strength would make even more difficult the mutual balanced force reduction negotiations in Central Europe.

The Pentagon says the move was designed to counter the introduction of Soviet MIG-23 interceptors as well as to be "in keeping with the congressional mandate" to increase U.S. combat capability in Europe.

The net U.S. increase is 84 aircraft and 3,000 men. This amounts to approximately a 14 per cent increase in the number of aircraft deployed for the defence of Europe and brings the total to nearly 550.

But the actual increase in capability is far greater because the F-15 -- the latest U.S. interceptor, that is considered equal to or superior to all Soviet counterparts -- is being introduced to Europe for the first time.

The F-15 will be the very latest moving from the production line to the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing at Birburg in West Germany. Delivery will begin next spring and continue as they become available for the rest of the year.

The F-15 will displace the F-4

which will be moved to other bases in Germany.

The two-engine F-15 is a defensive aircraft capable of flying 1,600 miles one way, and thereby able to cover all Soviet forces in Eastern Europe. The Russians regard it as a bomber although the U.S. classifies it as a jet fighter.

While the F-15 and F-111 are moving to Germany and England, a wing of F-4's will return from England to the United States. These movements will begin early

next year and are expected to be completed by the end of 1977, the Pentagon said.

The last significant change in U.S. Air Force tactical fighter strength in Europe came in the spring of 1968 when the United States brought 96 F-4 fighters back to the United States.

"The F-15 will provide the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation with an air defence capability superior to that of the most modern Warsaw Pact aircraft," the Pentagon announcement said.

Book on "Not so official" Franco enrages Spanish rightists

MADRID, (CSM) — The cry of "foul" is coming from loyal supporters of the late Gen. Francisco Franco over an aide's peppery published account of the Spanish dictator's private conversations.

"My own proposal is to let the absolute truth be known, written by someone who lived close to (him) for many years, who owes him gratitude like every other Spaniard but who does not forget that the fatherland and the loyalty we owe it are above Franco."

Thus begins "My Private Conversations with Franco," published

in Barcelona by the slick Spanish publishing house Planeta, which sparked the uproar after printing excerpts in its new national magazine, Opinion.

The book was written by Lt. Gen. Francisco Franco Salgado, General Franco's first cousin, close military aide, and personal secretary for nearly 40 years. Gen. Franco Salgado passed on in 1972, three years before Gen. Franco himself. The book was edited by the writer's widow, Dona Carmen.

Young Spaniards and moderates

gleefully call it "our very own Watergate tapes," since it provides the first less-than-flattering up-close glimpse of the man who ran Spain for four decades. In it, Gen. Franco comes across as a supremely confident man, more concerned with relaxation than statecraft, who misjudged character and was surrounded by questionable associates.

The 450,000-copy first printing of the \$12,556-page book has already sold out.

According to his talkative cousin, Gen. Franco:

-- Was convinced the CIA was out to overthrow him and "implant an American-style democracy (when) I disappear."

-- Considered democracy a punishment imposed by allies on the defeated so they "would not rise again soon."

-- Insisted "I never had been a fascist" but deeply admired fascist leaders nonetheless. He called Mussolini "a great patriot" and kept Hitler's portrait on display in his study for years.

-- Admired Gen. Charles de Gaulle but argued that the latter's "worst mistake was to permit political parties, which have always been the cause of agitation and infighting." In 1958 Gen. Franco told his cousin that Britain, irked over the French president's independent line, had begged de Gaulle "and kept us informed."

-- Rooted for Richard Nixon in the 1960 U.S. presidential elections. After President Kennedy's assassination, Gen. Franco called the Kennedy security men's performance "inefficient and disastrous" and bragged that in Spain such a thing "could never happen."

-- Is described as a "very kind man but cold -- very cold." -- Spent an inordinate amount of time and public money hunting and fishing.

Gen. Franco's family is said to be unamused, and even more controversial parts of the book were reportedly deleted before publication. Rightists are also furious. Alcazar, the newspaper of the 500,000-member Civil War Veterans Association, ran a page 1 editorial titled "Et tu, Brute?"

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7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
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2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
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3.00	Concert hour
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5.00	Jordan weekly
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6.30	Is. weekly
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05:30	Two's Company	Book Choice
05:45	The World Today	14:09 Terry Wogan's LP Showcase
06:00	News; Press Review	14:30 Radio Newsreel
06:30	Bob Holness Requests	15:15 Saturday Special
07:00	News	16:00 News; Commentary
07:15	From the Weeklies	16:15 Saturday Special
07:30	Two's Company	17:00 News Summary
07:45	Letter from London	17:02 Saturday Special
07:55	A Musical Dictionary	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:00	News; Reflections	18:00 News
08:15	Take One	18:15 Radio Newsreel
08:30	Baker's Half-Dozen	18:30 Theatre of the Air
09:00	News; Press Review	19:30 Classical Guitar
09:15	The World Today	20:00 News; Commentary
09:30	Financial News	20:15 International Press
09:45	My Music 1	20:30 I Hear Music
10:15	Scotland '76	21:00 Business and Industry
10:30	What's New	21:15 Opera Review
11:00	News	21:40 Books and Writers
11:15	International Press	22:00 News
11:30	Mandala	22:09 Music Now
12:00	Radio Newsreel	22:40 The Week in Wales
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12:45	Sports Round-up	23:00 World News; Commentary
13:00	News; Commentary	
13:15	Business and Industry	

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OECD economists produce gloomy forecasts about economic recovery

PARIS, Nov. 12 (R). — Senior economists at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have produced gloomy forecasts for slower recovery in major industrial countries next year.

Even if the oil exporting countries refrain from raising prices next month, economic performance will be below earlier expectations.

Informed sources said the OECD has scaled down its predictions for economic growth among its 24 member nations in the first half of 1977 from 5.3 to 4.3 per cent.

OECD experts believe that in the six months from next July, growth in real gross national product (GNP) will decline to a meagre 3.8 per cent. Real GNP is the output of goods and services after allowing for inflation.

The organisation has already revised its estimates for the last half of this year from the five per cent published in July to 3.5 per cent.

The OECD groups the United States, Canada, the countries of Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Its forecasts are always based on the assumption that government policies will remain unchanged.

They therefore make no allowance for any decision to raise pri-

ces by oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) when they meet in Qatar on Dec. 15.

The sources said if OPEC decides to raise prices by more than 10 per cent, the OECD forecasts are likely to be even more drastically revised.

Leading OPEC countries have spoken out for a price increase, and the oil consuming countries are bracing themselves to meet heavier bills.

Expectations are that the oil price rise will be anything between 10 and 25 per cent. The Shah of Iran has said the increase must be 15 per cent at least, and he is likely to be supported by Venezuela and several other OPEC members.

But Saudi Arabia -- the biggest producer -- will probably appeal for moderation.

The OECD sources said world economic prospects would depend heavily on what the OPEC nations decide.

They believed the non-communist industrial nations could probably accommodate an increase restricted to 10 per cent or less. Anything above that figure would endanger the already hesitant recovery.

The latest OECD forecasts are due to be published on Dec. 20. They are still subject to amend-

ment by the organisation's short-term forecasting group and its economic policy committee.

One reason for the more pessimistic view of economic prospects is that personal consumption in the OECD area has not been rising as quickly as expected earlier.

Stock-building, which gave an early stimulus to recovery from recession at the beginning of this year, now appeared to be over, the sources said. Furthermore, there is no sign of significant export-led growth.

Another worrying feature of the present outlook is that the most powerful economies, notably West Germany and Japan, are drawing further and further away from weaker performers like Britain and Italy.

At the last economic summit, hosted by President Ford in Puerto Rico in June, seven leading industrial nations agreed on a policy of restrained growth to prevent another burst of damaging inflation.

They decided to keep growth rates to no more than 5.5 per cent in the hope of avoiding the boom and bust cycles of the past. But the most recent OECD estimates show that -- despite persisting high inflation in the OECD as a whole -- recovery is falling well short of even this cautious limit.

French vote is test for many

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AFP). — The six by-elections which take place in France Sunday will serve as a test at several levels, according to political observers.

They will give an idea of the progress of Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Party and, by the same token, an indication of the consolidation or weakening of the majority.

They will also show for the Communist Party how the electorate has reacted to the ideas of the 22nd party congress last February.

For, according to observers, the French Communist Party is in a state of change.

It has not had enough time to convince the sceptical, and what can be termed its power-base seem often bewildered by the speed of changes initiated by Secretary General Georges Marchais, and his team.

These changes under Mr. Marchais include the abandoning of the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat, expressed support for the laws of democracy and universal suffrage, affirmation of independence from the Soviet Union and the right to criticise infringements of liberties in socialist countries, and rejection of collectivism and bureaucratic state control.

On the other hand, the Communists are now giving careful thought to a possible reappraisal of ideas on national defence, ideas which they have characterised up to now by hostility towards the nuclear "strike-force".

Observers are aware that the French Left will defend the nuclear deterrent as an element of a modern and powerful army along the lines of their socialist allies.

What is new is that Communist supporters of the atomic weapon are speaking out publicly on the issue while party leaders remain silent.

U.S. DELAYS TESTS OF NEW MISSILE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (R). — The U.S. Navy has postponed a vital test of its new Tomahawk Cruise missile after battery failure was detected during pre-launch checks.

The missile, point of dispute in the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), was to be launched from a bomber at the Pacific missile test range in California.

The missile's motor was to be tested for the first time in independent flight.

The Pentagon must soon decide whether to continue work on the Tomahawk, being developed for the Navy by General Dynamics.

The Soviet Union has sought in the SALT talks to limit Cruise missiles, which can fly close to the ground undetected by radar capable of tracking nuclear ballistic missiles.

Israeli claims Arafat acts to mend Egypt-Libya ties

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (R). — A former director of Israeli military intelligence yesterday claimed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was acting as a go-between to restore Libyan-Egyptian relations and reopen the supply of Soviet weapons to Egypt.

Maj-Gen. Aharon Yariv, now Director of Tel Aviv University's new Institute of Strategic Studies, told a press conference here moves were taking place in the Arab World to "maximise their military options against Israel."

He said these included the renewal of the Egyptian-Syrian joint command which prepared the 1973 war and negotiations to restore full relations between Egypt and Libya which he said would result in the placing of Libya's vast arsenal of Soviet weapons in the hands of Egypt.

The Egyptians want "a rapprochement with Libya because it would open up to them a new source of Soviet weapons," he said.

He claimed that the Libyans have far more tanks and MIG-23's than they could possibly need. "Should an agreement be reached Egypt's military and political hand will be strengthened," he suggested.

He also saw danger to Israel stemming from the Syrian military presence in Lebanon. "They will be able to control things including reorganising the Lebanese army along Syrian lines and making Lebanon join the confrontation states."

Maj-Gen. Yariv, a member of the Israeli parliament and its Defence Committee, said Israel looked forward with confidence as

far as the incoming Carter administration was concerned.

He said he personally did not think it was essential for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to stay on as a special Middle East envoy when the new administration takes over.

"The decision, of course, is an American one to make but I think the agreements won by Dr. Kissinger were based on the strength of the United States and not on his person," he said.

He said he thought 1977 would be a year of talks in the Middle East, rather than war.

But he foresaw the possibility of members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) declaring another oil embargo, possibly accompanied by Arab military action, if the talks faltered badly.

The Soviet economy: Big enough for major successes and gigantic failures

(This third of six articles on the Soviet Union today, by the Christian Science Monitor's former Moscow correspondent, discusses the Russian economy, the world's second-largest, which, also has some gigantic problems).

By Elizabeth Pond

MOSCOW — Lenin's famous goal of electric power for the whole Soviet Union has been virtually realised. But industrialisation sets up its own demands for modernisation in the society as well as to the economy.

In this area, the key question for the Soviet leadership must therefore be: Are these modern industrial trends compatible with the existing system? If not, are they containable?

At about \$ 720 billion (compared with a \$ 1.2 trillion U.S. gross national product in 1972 dollars), the Soviet economy is the second-largest in the world -- on the world's richest resource base. It produces more oil, coal, iron ore, steel, diesel locomotives, fertiliser and cement than any other country.

In the postwar years, it has grown faster than the capitalist United States, though slower than capitalist Japan, with an average rise of 6.5 per cent from 1956 to 1960, of 5.5 per cent from 1965 to 1970, and of 4.4 per cent from 1971 to 1974.

It has avoided the disruptive cycles and runaway inflation of the West.

Whatever the Soviet Union wants to produce it can produce, from assembly-line missiles to experimental magneto-hydrodynamic electricity generation that is five years ahead of the U.S.

Moreover, no one starves or goes jobless here for economic reasons. And, by raising meagre peasant incomes over the past 15 years, the country has gone far toward equalising incomes.

Yet for all its successes, this giant economy has gigantic problems.

Inefficient and erratic agriculture, neglected until a decade ago, eats up more than one-third of all Soviet investment and gives very low returns. At about five per cent of the budget, the farm-subsidy bill is the biggest in the world.

Last year, the agricultural problem was dramatised by the worst Soviet harvest in a decade. Some Western economists place that economic setback second only to the devastation of World War II.

Industry's problems include taut resources planning that does not allow enough slack for smooth distribution of industrial supplies; widespread goldbricking by workers; seasonal muddy "roadlessness" outside the main cities and an altogether inadequate transportation network; chronic idling of machinery for lack of spare parts; a permanent technological lag behind the West and sluggish absorption of technology except in top-priority projects; decade-long construction delays; and woeful consumer services.

A long-term economic slowdown makes it harder to remedy the defects. The slowdown results from a maturing economy and consequent diminishing returns on investment, and from the labour shortage that began in the 1970's. Soviet economists have noted the recent sharp decline in capital productivity.

Investments, which the Soviet

Union has been plowing into the economy at the prodigious rate of 25 to 35 per cent of gross national product, cannot be raised to offset the diminishing returns. On the contrary, in the five-year plan begun this year, investments are almost halved from the previous five-year period.

Labour reserves have been shrunk by the influx of peasants and women into the factories -- and by the low birthrate in the European Soviet Union. By the 1980's the labour force may not grow at all.

This means that the whole Soviet development pattern -- with healthy growth based on the she-

etary production while new technology is being installed.

And the grand reform of the mid-1960's has been compromised away into little more than administrative tinkering.

Altogether, the Soviet economic problems and the sluggish response to them point to a future squeeze in the competing demands on resource allocation. Military spending is enormous. Agriculture and the new programme of Siberian development are both bottomless pits.

The leadership has committed itself to modest but important increases in the population's standard of living.

Consumer increases constantly lag behind both heavy industry and productivity increases, of course, despite one aborted plan to favour the consumer from 1970 to 1975. But increased meat, consumer goods, better housing and the

for freer travel abroad, at least in Eastern Europe.

There also is a possibility of rising professional requirements. Economic rationality could cut into political favouritism and erode the party's industrial authority somewhat. Turnkey-compensation arrangements with Western manufacturers could compel adoption of Western quality control and Western management techniques to keep products up to standards for sale in the West.

Western technology -- even if it is imported as a substitute for reform -- could end up stimulating reform.

All of these consequences might seem to follow logically from the process of industrialisation. So far, however, the economic system has shown remarkable immunity both to any revolution of rising consumer expectations and to the sociological dislocation from industrialisation that the West has experienced.

There are many reasons for this immunity. The Soviet Union is a big, rich country. It can sustain substantial waste and still turn out substantial production. Also, the Soviets are superb muddlers through. They improvise by necessity in a constrictive economic system.

Moreover, there is not that much apparent desire for change among the participants in the economic system. The average manager certainly doesn't want added responsibility -- and the added risk that entails.

The educated specialist, too, shows little inclination to challenge the inefficiencies he encounters. The Soviet Union appears to be successful in giving its new technological intelligentsia sufficient technical training to run industry -- but not so much intellectual stimulation as to spark broader social and political questions.

As for the average worker, he may grumble, but he has a sin cure. "It's fair enough," the old saw runs, "the state pretends to pay us, and we pretend to work."

The scarcities, churlish service and other consumer hardships might cause unrest in a less patient society (such as Poland) a little more than chronic irritants here.

The natural comparison is with the grim Soviet past, not the known Western present. Even if meat shortages of this past winter caused no real public disturbances, as far as the West is concerned, there is no natural law forcing the Soviet Union to resolve existing economic inefficiencies.

A Western observer might look at Soviet economic pressures and anticipate an inevitable evolution toward an economy that is more responsive to the majority of workers. But this is far from certain.

If the Kremlin so chooses, the command economy could probably continue indefinitely to shield the consumer sector and the increasingly sophisticated tastes of Soviet shoppers in favour of Moscow's pet military and heavy industry.

Despite Karl Marx, it is political economics, that holds primacy in the Soviet Union.

Tomorrow: Nationalism and Soviet minorities -- potential source of trouble.

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هذه انا الاصل

Studying your environment: The way to...

By Melville Harris

LONDON, (LPS). — Children schools throughout the world are to read, write and reckon. any of them develop these skills interesting, varied and satisfying ways, but although much practice is rightly given to modern methods, it is still those basic requirements of education that are a central concern of all teachers.

However, in Britain this central role of communication has been tended during the last decades to the more creative fields of music and sport as schools out to develop children with all-rounded, many-sided personalities.

Relevant to Life

More recently there has been considerable development in the study of the place and the community within which the children live. Such studies of the environment have occurred occasionally for many years, but now many schools have established a formal examination of the environment and other localities.

This has its origins in a number of factors in Britain, some of strictly educational character, others of wider sociological nature. There has been a common trend among British educationists that schools have been presenting children with educational fare

which is only loosely related to everyday life around them.

Interest in and knowledge of other lands and times, although stimulating and important, are gained with an almost complete avoidance of studies of their own home areas. Great events of history are learned — but their impact upon the villages and towns, buildings, roads and public services of the local area has not been considered. In fact, there has been a lack of relevance in much of school work — and a resultant

very early age so that the kinds of study which could once be left to a more select group at the higher education stage must now be presented in a suitable form to all young children.

Study Skills

This growing awareness of the change in the type of information and forms of representation required has led to a re-examination of the curriculum in primary schools in Britain. The traditional

that children learn and understand better by direct involvement in study than by acting as passive recipients of information.

The result of these factors has been that many schools now look upon the areas that surround them as resources through which children can develop skills and understandings that will make them not only better students but citizens who are more aware of the area and people around them. The basic techniques are relatively simple though they do involve

thod is both fun and valuable for the children. The reality of the situations encountered on the expeditions provide great incentives — children examine, collect and record with avid interest and curiosity. This interest and energy is maintained as long as there is a sufficient amount of pre-expedition organisation undertaken by the teacher.

Teachers who believe in unorganised "happenings" will find, after an initial outburst of enthusiasm, that interest will wane and the studies degenerate into formless trips.

Long Process

The work undertaken on a particular topic is only one stage of a long process. As children become more experienced so they are able to undertake more complicated studies requiring higher levels of skill.

For example, an eight year-old class may study a house, a 10 year-old class a street, while a 12 year-old class may make a detailed study of a village. The techniques they develop are often those particularly related to specialist subjects at secondary level so that the children are better prepared to move into history, geography and biology as they mature.

Thus, briefly, environmental studies are a part of the curriculum scene in Britain that meets a variety of needs. It helps children to develop skills that are particularly relevant to the present time; it brings a greater awareness in town and country of the nature of the environments in which the children live; and finally, it helps to make evident the problems of conservation that seem to be a concomitant of modern living and so aids the development of attitudes sympathetic to conservation programmes.

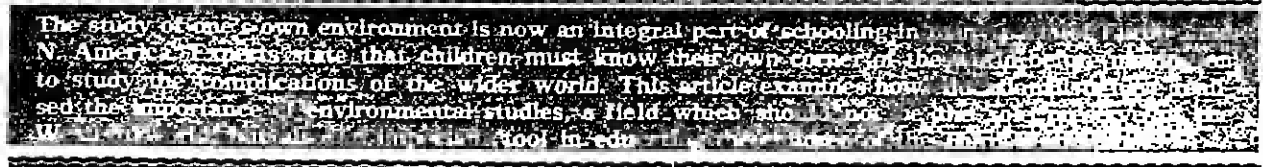
some organisational rearrangements.

For part of their time during the week children go out of the school and make a study of some local feature — a street, a house, a stream, a farmyard or a fire-station. The study is not a formless visit but an organised expedition in which the teacher will try to ensure that each child will map some features, collect varied items, ask some questions and make other records to be used later.

Fun And Valuable

Back in their classroom the children will organise the material collected according to their age and ability. They will record and thereby develop the concepts associated with maps, they will group their material by their own criteria and develop the skills of classification, they will learn the essentials of experimental method and many other practical ways of ordering the materials they encounter around them.

Experience shows that this method



The study of the environment is now an integral part of schooling in N. America. It is expected that children must know their own environment to study the complexities of the wider world. This article examines the study of the environment as a field which is becoming increasingly important in the curriculum of primary schools in Britain.

growth in the belief that the significance of the home area has been missed.

Allied to this need is that for the wider range of skills required by a child in the 20th century. In earlier times the ability to read, write and reckon were enough to allow the majority of people to communicate. Today in the mass-media society, it is necessary in addition to understand diagrams, pictures, maps and graphics of all kinds in order to comprehend what is being conveyed by television, comic, book and tape recorder.

Children are exposed to these forms of representing data from a

role of language and mathematics and the later significance of the creative arts formed the content of the total curriculum. Now, however, the importance of the third major aspect of the curriculum — the scientific examination of the physical and social environment — has been recognised. With its introduction, the curriculum of the British primary school becomes more relevant to the demands of the time.

The particular items that are newly introduced are collectively termed the study skills. These are concerned with the classifying of materials on the basis of criteria understood by children. For example, rocks may be grouped by colours, textures, hardness or usefulness; data in physical or social science may be tested by methods introducing the idea of "controls" — for example, if the efficiency of washing powders is to be illustrated by tests then children need to learn that the results are valid only if the test conditions are all the same.

Other skills involve the making of plans and maps with the associated need to understand scale, orientation and direction and also the development of social survey techniques, including questionnaires when investigating shopping habits of customers in the local shop. The levels to which these skills can be developed must relate to the age and ability of the children, but the essential concepts involved can be relevant to surprisingly young children.

Getting Involved

In translating these social and curricular needs into educational practice another feature of mid-20th century development becomes significant — the value of activity-based learning. Educational theory development has shown

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BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ10762 ♥Q85 ♠95 ♠J4
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Pass 1♠ Pass
1NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ10762 ♥Q982 ♠93 ♠7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Dbic. 4♠ 5♥
5♠ 5NT Pass 6♠
Pass Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQJ105 ♥762 ♠KQ3 ♠AQ
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♠ Pass 3♠ Pass
4♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♥9842 ♠AQ73 ♠J1072
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Pass ?
What do you respond?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ72 ♥AK63 ♠J82 ♠73
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A8 ♥QJ7 ♠A102 ♠QJ762
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J872 ♥95 ♠AK6 ♠A1062
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 1♠ Pass
2♠ Pass 2NT Pass
?
What action do you take?

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South with 60 on score, you hold:
♠4 ♥KQ1052 ♠K83 ♠Q92
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Pass 1♥ 1♠
Dbic. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Answers tomorrow

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AKQUE
COVAL
GANTOU
FLATES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: DRAFT EPOCH PETITE TOWARD
Answer: What a surprise team might be expected to do—CO-OPERATE

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Earl
"It's a good time to be wropped up — it's freezing out."

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Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

SATURDAY, NOV. 13

Your birthday today: Early months include several difficult choices in matters that come suddenly to crisis; may involve a change of profession. Later months settle into a productive course of action. Relationships require patience and sincerity. Today's natives persist in hanging on to objects and enterprises long after their own interests are best served by dropping them. They also have seldom-expressed dissident opinions. Those born this year are creative.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: Anything you do is expensive, especially if it's for the first time. Avoid clashing with family on spending. Romance may lead to permanent ties.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: Unavoidable pressure makes personal situations difficult. A unique solution suggests itself; try to work it out. Later hours bring relaxation.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: All that you do now has an uphill, pioneering quality. This is your chance to see how human cause and effect work, particularly within yourself.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: It seems easier to conform. Actually there's a bonus for doing your own thinking, a penalty for ignoring self-interest. Tonight brings romance.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: You should exercise self-expression and improve your mastery in a favorite area. Don't overdo or boast. Quit when you're ahead.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: What's obvious to you remains a mystery to others. Motives are misinterpreted if you dwell on comparisons. Postpone hobbies in favor of serious issues.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: Seek a balance between your needs and those of others. Make exchanges while retaining essentials. You learn by observation, so look!

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Nearly all you do today is publicly visible in ways you don't anticipate. Pursue a straight and narrow course. Omit the frills and affectations.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: Reach for a future-oriented approach that attracts favorable response. If you have anything to sell, push your sales campaign for all it's worth!

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Persevere! Effort turns the tide; some long-awaited improvement begins. Replace a bad habit with constructive routines. Evening is for partying.

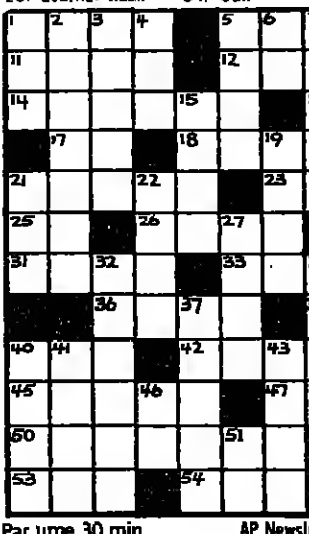
Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: Make an inventory to see what you have, then search for items to fill the gaps. You can't hide anything from mate or rivals, so don't try.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: You're involved in unexpected matters. Renew acquaintances, resume relationships, but avoid going any great distance as travel isn't favored.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1 Sual
5 Savory sauce
8 In laun of
11 Virginia wifow
12 Studio
14 Summit
16 Rib
17 Harmonize
18 Pilaster
20 --- Aviv
21 Class
23 Nullity
25 Word of choice
26 Theater tickel
28 Leather hask

DOWN
31 Strike out
33 Pealed
35 Artificial language
36 Turkish chambers
38 Gray
40 Collet
42 Mutilate
44 From
45 Goddess of peace
47 Liquidate
50 Army officer
52 Formerly
53 Some
54 Oult



SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1 Pionoun
2 Whalno
3 Messal plane
4 Exactly suitable
5 Repair
6 That thing
7 Hickory
8 Weapon
9 Network
10 Spoken
11 Behold
12 Orection
13 Brasswind instrument
14 Supreme Being
15 Secondhand
16 Pets
17 "The Bear"
18 Preamble
19 Eternity
20 Future
21 Christen
22 Correct
23 Callus
24 Size of type
25 Strength
26 Lazily
27 Negative
28 On behalf of
29 I do
30 Syllable of hesitation

Par time 30 min. AP Newsletters 11-13

France supports Britain's efforts to solve economic crisis

The threat of sudden withdrawal of these funds has helped send

But the Soviet ship Taigonos was flying a Japanese flag of the rising sun in what was regarded as a gesture for the improvement of Japan-Soviet relations.

After a day-long silence, the American embassy issued a brief statement reporting that a delegation led by Mr. Samuel Gammon,

receives his patients at his temporary
Abdali, daily except Sundays
9 a.m. until 1 a.m., and
Tel. 25606, 24021. —

orary clinic at Al Ahli Hospital,
starting Nov. 15, 1976, from
nd 4 p.m. until 6 p.m.
- Home: tel. 25069.

Gold shares went higher with the market, followed Wall Street upwards. Auctions came off lowest levels.

by its third quarter results. The bullion price and dollar stocks Australians eased but some issues

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

London City and Westcliffe properties rose to 22p from 13-1/2p on news that Lonrho had offered a cash price of 22p for the 70.1 pct of the equity. Lonrho was a penny up.

هكذا عن الاصل